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# *Alumni News Bulletin*

INDIANA STATE COLLEGE

INDIANA, PENNSYLVANIA

*March 1962*

## ● A DEBT TO SOCIETY

No graduate of any college, nor any set of parents, has ever paid for an education entirely. Society and the past have contributed a goodly measure. Candor compels me to observe that there is implicit in this a sense of obligation and a debt to be discharged. It is here that I choose my words carefully; if the primary purpose of a college student is merely technical training for personal gain, then we are all of us losers in the bargain. If the primary purpose of college education is personal profit at the expense of the society that made possible the education, if there be no effort to discharge that debt, then history will be the collector.

—EDWARD R. MURROW, Director, U. S. Information Agency

Cover Picture: President Willis E. Pratt and Registrar Mary L. Esch

Issued quarterly by the  
General Alumni Association  
State College  
Indiana, Pennsylvania

March, 1962

Editor ..... Arthur F. Nicholson  
Associate Editor ... Annabell Marcoaldi  
Executive Secretary ..... Mary L. Esch  
President of the College  
Willis E. Pratt

Alumni units and individuals having news for this bulletin are urged to send same to the editor as early as possible. Give the complete details of who, what, when, where, how, and why.

Alumni News Bulletins are published every October, December, March and June, as of the first of the respective month. News deadline for each issue is 30 - days prior to the printing date. For example news for the June 1, 1962 issue should be available May 1, 1962.

### ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OFFICERS

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# ALUMNI NEWS BULLETIN

VOLUME 13

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NUMBER 3

State College, Indiana, Pennsylvania

# President Pratt Awarded 1962 Citation by All-Pennsylvania College Alumni

The All-Pennsylvania College Alumni Association of Washington, D. C., honored Dr. Willis E. Pratt, president of Indiana State College, with the organization's 1962 Citation at the Fourteenth Annual All-Pennsylvania College Citation Luncheon in the Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D. C., February 3, 1962.

Previous recipients of the citation were as follows: Dr. Herbert L. Spencer, 1950; Dr. Francis B. Haas, 1952; Dr. Felix Morley, 1953; Dr. Milton S. Eisenhower, 1954; Hon. Edward Martin, 1955; Miss Mary B. McAndrew, 1956; Dr. Henning W. Prentis, Jr., 1957; Dr. Robert L. Johnson, 1958; Dr. Carl E. Seifert, 1959; Dr. Frank Laubach, 1960; and Dr. William W. Cleland, 1961.

More than 300 alumni from nearly 60 Pennsylvania colleges attended the observation, which found Indiana State College, as might be expected, with the largest representation present.

The association in awarding Dr. Pratt the 1962 citation wrote as follows: "The 1962 Citation of this Association is awarded to Dr. Willis E. Pratt, President of the State College at Indiana, Pennsylvania, in recognition of his outstanding contribution to the advancement of the American ideals of education, particularly through improvement of the Pennsylvania public school system.

For 35 years Dr. Pratt has been associated, in various capacities, with the schools and colleges of Pennsylvania. His influence in extending the ideals of American education, however, has reached far beyond its boundaries. Following the end of World War II, he was assigned responsibility for restoring order and system to the schools of Italy, in recognition of which accomplishment he was awarded the Medal of Knight Officer of the Crown, by the Italian Government, and the degree of Doctor of Teaching Arts by the University of Bologna. He is about to embark upon a four months' tour of Europe, during which he will visit ten Italian universities which he helped to reopen.

Dr. Pratt was born at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania in 1906. He attended the elementary and secondary schools there and was graduated from Allegheny College in 1927 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He received both his M.A. degree (1932) and his Ph.D. degree (1940) from the University of Pittsburgh. He also attended Harvard University, Boston University and Carnegie Institute of Technology, and in 1952, was awarded an honorary Doctor of Laws degree by Westminster College.

He began his career in 1927 at Albion, in Erie County, where he served for three years as teacher and principal. From 1930 to 1938 he served as Assistant Superintendent and, for the following three years, as Superintendent of the Erie County Public Schools. In 1940 and 1941 he lectured at the University of Pittsburgh and served as instructor in the



Secondary School Workshop of the Allegheny College Summer School. From 1941 to 1943 he served as President of State Teachers College at Mansfield, Pennsylvania. He headed the Department of Education at Pennsylvania State College from 1945 to 1948, and from 1948 to the present time he has been President of the State College at Indiana, Pennsylvania.

In 1943, Dr. Pratt entered the United States Army. During the years 1943-45, with the rank of major, he served one and one-half years with the British Eighth Army, in the Mediterranean Theater, as Civil Affairs and Education Officer. He was awarded the Bronze Star for meritorious service.

Professionally, Dr. Pratt has been active in both the National and the Pennsylvania State Education Associations, and in other educational groups. He has served on the State Advisory Committee for Secondary Education Curriculum Study; as a member of the Committee for the revision of Teacher Education Curricula in Pennsylvania; on the Governor's Committees on Educational Television and on School Building Standards; on committees for the Middle States Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools and American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education.

A contributor to numerous national publications, Dr. Pratt has found time to serve as senior author of "American School Achievement Tests," more than four million of which have been given to students, and as co-author of "A Guide to Curriculum Improvement in Elementary and Secondary Schools."

In addition to his professional pursuits he has participated in civic activities of his community and state.

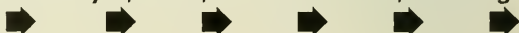
Our Association salutes Dr. Pratt as educator, author, and contributor to the advancement of our public school system and, through it, to the perpetuation of our American way of life."

The All Pennsylvania College Alumni Association of Washington, D. C., was organized to foster the common objectives of the alumni of Pennsylvania's institutions of higher learning, to honor the Presidents of those institutions, and to accord recognition, by means of a Citation, to an individual (an alumnus or alumna of a Pennsylvania university or college or one who is associated with education in Pennsylvania) who has made an outstanding contribution toward preserving and extending the American ideals of education and constitutional government.

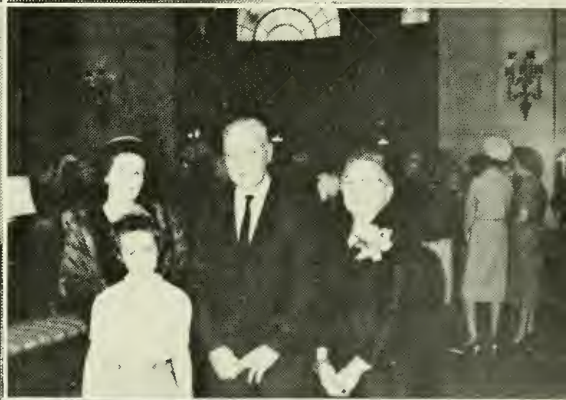
Dr. M. Vashti Burr Whittington, Washington, D. C., attorney and formerly deputy attorney general of Pennsylvania, and an Indiana and Dickinson Law School graduate, was president of the All Pennsylvania College Association of Washington, D. C., 1949-1950 and 1951-1953.

She is an ex officio of the executive committee of the organization, which committee includes Indiana graduates, Dorothy Ramale and Nora Hay McKirdy.

General Scenes taken at the All Pennsylvania College Alumni Association Citation Luncheon February 2, 1962, Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D. C.









# Disciplines of Democracy in Higher Education

by

Willis E Pratt, President  
State College, Indiana, Pennsylvania

**Editorial Note:** President Willis E. Pratt of Indiana State College, who received the 1962 Citation of the All Pennsylvania College Alumni Association of Washington, D. C., wrote the following paper as his acceptance address for the citation event. Dr. C. Herman Grose, professor of educational administration and director of placement at the University of Pittsburgh, read the address for Dr. Pratt. Dr. Grose and Dr. Pratt are long time friends and associates in the education profession. In the picture above Dr. Pratt may be seen formally accepting the citation. In the picture on the right Dr. Grose is reading Dr. Pratt's acceptance address.

The aims and purposes of our colleges and universities are probably as varied as the types of educational institutions themselves. Some institutions of higher learning are concerned largely with the cultural development of their students; others deal largely in the professional or technical preparation of those who are enrolled. Perhaps the vast majority of colleges are concerned both with the liberal education of their students as well as some degree of professional or technical training.

But all appear to have one common goal—the preparation of good citizens for a democratic society. This is certainly true of all state institutions which draw their support from tax funds and which are therefore committed to the perpetuation of the kind of society—economic, social, and political—to which the majority of the people subscribe. How well these educational institutions succeed in meeting this objective is measured largely in terms of the strength and the progressive growth of that society, which in America is a democratic one.

Many other countries of the world have recognized the importance of the educational system in the preservation of their ideologies. This has been especially true of the totalitarian states, notably Germany and Italy before World War II and more recently of Cuba, where a communistic state has recently flourished. It was certainly true in Italy which, prior to World War II, utilized to the utmost its educational system for preparing boys and girls and young men and women of this land to believe in and defend with a religious fervor a fascistic state.

While American institutions may have as a common purpose the preparation of citizens for democracy there appears to be a wide difference in the approaches which are utilized. Some believe that the institutions themselves must be democratic in nature if groups are to be inducted into adult life equipped to live effectively in a democratic society. Others accept the theory that a paternalistic approach must be used in



the formative years if students are to acquire the foundations of living in such a society. But there are probably some disciplines which are common to all institutions. I should like to take this opportunity to suggest four or five of them which appear to have some importance in meeting this common goal.

**Perhaps one of the primary disciplines in a democratic society is the appreciation of a sound concept of academic freedom.** I suspect that if one had to single out one outstanding characteristic of a democracy it might be the right of its people to think and believe as one's conscience dictates. Freedom of thought seems to exceed in importance all other characteristics of the democratic ideology. For we believe deeply that only in such a climate can the individual develop to the fullest extent of his capacity and that only in such an environment can man live a happy and productive life.

Many of the students in our colleges and universities do not appreciate the fact that in many parts of the world people do not have the freedom to think as they please. They do not understand that other types of society are perpetuated through a limitation of one's freedom of thought. They need to appreciate the difficult and courageous struggle which people have made in many places to throw off the yoke of totalitarianism because of their inability to express their own points of view.

Early in 1945, the British Eighth Army occupied the little town of Riccione, nestled on the shores of the Adriatic Sea. As was its custom, when the town was liberated, all political prisoners who were detained in local jails were released. One of these was a slight Italian professor who appeared haggard and emaciated after his nine months' incarceration, who told the following story.

Early in 1944, following a radio broadcast by Mussolini, a pupil in his ninth grade class asked the question, "Is it true what Il Duce says, that God will bring down his wrath upon the British and American people who brought this war to our shores?" The professor replied that "God is a God of all people, American, British and Italians alike."

A few days later, in response to a knock at his door, he was confronted by the secretary of the Fascist Party who asked if he had denied the truth of a statement made by their leader. Upon affirmation, he was taken, without trial, and placed in a jail cell where he was found upon the liberation of the town nine months later.

This is typical of the freedom of speech which is denied to the people who live in a totalitarian state. It is difficult for us to realize that such a society is within a stone's throw of our shores today with the development of the Castro government in Cuba. For the first time, the possibility of a neighboring state losing its most basic freedom appears to be very close at hand.

On the national scene academic freedom has become one of our most baffling problems. For we find those who would impose their ideologies upon us by attempting to use that guarantee of freedom of thought which they would deny. They would, in essence, use the most important element of democracy in order to destroy it.

One of the country's greatest liberals, Dr. T. V. Smith, has this to say about our tolerance of those who would use academic freedom to destroy the American way of life.

"About this open denial to others of what they claim for themselves there is no question. They propose to perpetuate the utmost intolerance against those who tolerate their ideas while these ideas are being used as instruments of power. Unless liberalism is committed to a masochistic joy in its own demise, it owes no tolerance to such intolerant citizens (or aliens). We may, however, owe to ourselves as touching them what we do not owe to them. That noblessee oblige is the glory of democracy. Out of respect for our institutions and devotion to the power that tradition has, we tolerate intolerance—out of duty not to them but to ourselves. Now our tolerance for the communists among us rests upon this foundation. It conditions sufferance of them upon its compatibility with our dignity. This means that the larger duty we owe to ourselves and our institutions stops when our sufferance of them becomes a genuine threat to our security. Owing no duty to them, our duty to ourselves terminates with the termination of the expediency of our tolerating them."

A few months ago I received a letter from a former professor at the University of Washington who utilized four or five pages to define his right as an American citizen to accept the communistic doctrine and to teach it in a public institution of learning. He claimed for himself the right under the Bill of Rights to promote the destruction of those rights. Must we then allow academic freedom to the point where we destroy the institution which defends that freedom? Must we permit those who do not believe in the democratic system to destroy it under the cloak of rights which it offers? It has become a real dilemma in American life today.

We do not need to look at the national scene to find such a dilemma. We can find the same perplexing problem on most of our campuses. If we are to maintain a climate of intellectual curiosity and intellectual growth in institutions of higher learning, then we must guarantee the rights of staff members and of students to express their own ideas even though they differ from those in which most of us believe. We must insure the right of students and staff to be critical of our own system regardless of the beliefs of the administration or the staff or the student body. **Should we permit those whose points of view vary widely from the accepted ones to interfere with the system that provides that protection?** This is one of our most perplexing problems.

At our own institution we permit the publication of a college newspaper without censorship. No faculty adviser, staff member or administrative officer has any control over the points of view expressed in the college press. If students enjoy this freedom, however, they must accept also the responsibility which accompanies it. This principle is most difficult for students to accept. There would seem to be some point where students should not be permitted to destroy the reputation of another student, a faculty member, or an administrative officer because he has been given the right by the college to freedom of expression. The establishment of this critical point becomes as important to our campus as does the issue which faces our country today in its attempt to preserve an academic freedom and still now permit its destruction in its name. And this is important because one of the basic disciplines of democracy is **freedom of thought**, to which I am sure most of us subscribe.

**A second discipline which we need to emphasize, it seems to me, is the acceptance of responsibility that should accompany freedom of action.** Certainly one cannot deny that some of the great strengths of the democratic way of life, in terms of a high standard of living and productivity, have resulted from the freedom of the individual to act—to make his own choices. This characteristic is inherent in any on-going democratic society. Good citizens in a democracy need to recognize that such freedom of action carries with it coordinate responsibility. That a large portion of our citizenry has not accepted this responsibility can be seen very often in the relatively small percentage of our people who exert the right of franchise. **These people are willing to accept that freedom without accepting the responsibility which accompanies it.**

Probably no other characteristic of the American people is so apparent as the independence of action which our people exert. This was most vividly portrayed in the armed forces during World War II in which the American soldier stood out among soldiers of other lands because of his ability to carry on even when his leadership was lacking. I think the schools and colleges can take some of the credit for the development of this important characteristic of the youth of America.

One of the great problems which faces us in colleges and universities is the confusion which exists in understanding the difference between liberty and freedom. In many cases students feel that freedom of action carries with it the right to make any decision with respect to individual action without regard to its effect upon others. They often feel that any limitation upon one's right to act means a lack of freedom on the campus. In a recent bulletin published on **Current Issues in Higher Education**, Gallagher points out that a mature conception will insist that freedom is different from liberty. "Liberty," he states, "is the absence of restraint. Liberty is better than slavery but it is less than freedom. Liberty is merely a condition, a status different from slavery or compulsion. Freedom on the other hand is not a status. It is not a condition. It is a method. Where liberty is negative, freedom is positive. Where liberty is merely the absence of restraint, freedom is the effective opportunity to create. **Liberty merely describes what we want to get away from, NOT what we want positively to do.** The basic difference between liberty and freedom lies in the fact that freedom has moral dimensions which are positive while liberty's highest level of morality lies in striking off the shackles. **Liberty may cleanse the Augean stable; freedom puts new oxen in them."**

"Two things basically differentiate freedom from liberty: (1) Freedom means moral responsibility, voluntarily assumed, and (2) Freedom demands an effective opportunity to act on one's choices. If either of these is lacking, to the degree that is lacking, one enjoys not freedom but liberty."

We have a responsibility in colleges and universities to point out to students the difference between liberty and freedom, that one of the essential characteristics of democracy lies not in one's liberties but in a freedom which carries with it moral responsibility to make choices which are right, not choices which are either right or wrong.

Our generation has grown up in a social climate which appears to resent authority, which seems to imply that an imposition of any authority

is contrary to the democratic process itself. Perhaps this has come from the philosophy of extreme progressive educationists who themselves have considered that freedom was synonymous with liberty. It has contributed in part, it seems to me, to the problem of juvenile delinquency, to the lack of respect which many young people hold for fundamental moral values, to the lack of appreciation and understanding of our traditions. Developing a respect for authority does not imply that we have an authoritarian kind of government, whether it be in our national life or on a college campus. Students need to recognize that freedom of action does not mean all lack of authority, whether it be on campus or in a nation. This concept contributes not to the democratic process but to anarchy. It is of utmost importance that we impress upon our young people that they must accept the responsibility which accompanies a freedom of action which is inherent in the democratic process.

**Perhaps one of the most important disciplines that should be developed with our young men and women in the colleges and universities of the country is that of a sense of dignity and worth of the individual.**

It is likely true that most institutions verbalize, at least, a freedom from prejudice on the part of staff and students. In an abstract sense, at least, we attempt to develop an understanding and appreciation of all races, creeds, and colors. And I think there is considerable evidence that great strides have been made in this respect. The ruling of the Supreme Court, outlawing the segregation of students in public schools and colleges, is evidence of a social trend which has probably come about largely through our educational system. The admission to colleges of people of all races and creeds is further evidence that the student bodies of our colleges have become cosmopolitan in nature. **From personal observation, students in college today are much more tolerant than those of a generation ago.**

**But in many respects we still harbor pockets of intolerance on our campuses which are difficult for us to justify.** The fraternity and sorority system which is found on most campuses is most suspect of this intolerance. The President of the University of the State of New York, decreed a few years ago that all national fraternities and sororities will be barred from member institutions.

In my personal judgment, fraternities and sororities have much to offer to students on any campus if they are properly conducted. I trust you will not feel it to be inconsistent if I deny their worth at the secondary school level. However, in secondary schools boys and girls still depend largely upon the family for their social life. At college most students are away from their homes and hence fraternities and sororities can be a wholesome substitute for home life which they leave behind. The opportunities for learning to live with others, the amenities which fraternities and sororities should develop, the opportunities for expressing leadership and many other assets may be found in a fraternity and sorority system in any college or university.

However, the system has inherently a great many evils as well. If fraternities and sororities serve only as select groups on a campus which look down upon the balance of the student body and which attempt to control student activities, they do not serve the good purposes of the institution. On our own campus, we try to maintain enough fraternities



and sororities to permit every young man or young woman, who wishes to do so, to belong. In spite of this, the economic means of many students is a determining factor in fraternity membership. Even more important, however, are the restrictions which national fraternities and sororities have placed upon their local groups in the determination of their membership: In my opinion, if these are not relaxed, if national groups continue to insist that students be of a single cultural or racial background, if they continue to bar students from membership because of race, creed, or color, then the national fraternity system as such will soon disappear. We are happy that some national fraternities have already taken some positive steps in this direction. The others, in my opinion, have little time to lose for college administrators, staff members and student bodies will not tolerate for too long their intolerance.

We need to develop in our students an understanding that tolerance grows out of an appreciation of the common purposes in life which people of all races and creeds express. They need to appreciate the contributions which have been made by peoples of different nationalities and colors. They need to appreciate the contributions to our culture which have been made by peoples who have different beliefs and different philosophies than those to which we hold. Much has been done in this respect in bringing to our campuses students of other nationalities and in the exchange student program. I do not know of any program which has contributed more to racial understanding and to international good will than has this recent practice. I am happy to report that our Alumni Association has established a continuing program of international relations at Indiana.

**A fourth discipline has to do with the development of a sense of the importance of the fundamental values in life.** One of the great strengths of a democracy lies in its close affiliation with the aesthetic, — with the beautiful in life. It has its foundations in the goodness of man, in the worthwhile things in life. The development of these moral and aesthetic values in our youth is, after all, a part of the democratic process.

Unfortunately, many of our colleges and universities are today over-emphasizing those aspects of campus life which contribute little in the way of an appreciation of fundamental values. An illustration of this can be found in the varsity athletic program and in the commercialization of sports. No one will deny the value which can come from competitive sports in the way of developing our youth physically and morally. Through sports young men come to learn such attributes as cooperation and courage and all the rest. But too often these are subjugated to the superficial goal of victory and hence values which might accrue through such a program are often destroyed. In our social program we also find that an overemphasis not only fails to take advantage of the genuine outcomes which might be obtained but actually contributes to undesirable results. I have a suspicion that many of our campuses are over-organized and that students have too little time for reflective thought or intellectual inquiry or for those activities which have to do with the learning process.

We need to take another look, too, at the religious experiences of our students in our private and state colleges. The constitutional provision for the separation of church and state has prompted many state institutions to eliminate all religious activity on their campuses or by their student bodies. Recently there has been increased interest in religious

life in colleges stimulated largely by the activity of the Yale University and other groups. While one subscribes to the general principle of the separation of church and state, it does not need to follow that students in our colleges and universities should have no opportunity to participate in wholesome, non-sectarian religious experiences of one kind or another. **We need to find some way to maintain the separation principle and yet care for a student's spiritual life which is an important facet of a democratic society.**

The selection and appreciation of sound values is not a characteristic which will develop without guidance. Whether students will acquire a taste for the better things in life merely through an exposure to them is subject to serious question. There seems to be some evidence that direct guidance on the part of administrators and faculty is needed if acceptable results are obtained. While one recognizes that appreciations and understandings cannot be imposed, nonetheless, students who come from colleges which emphasize worthwhile aims and purposes seem to acquire a deeper sense of values than do students who come from institutions of higher learning which give little more than indirect guidance in this area. A democratic society will exist only so long as its membership has an opportunity to choose that which it considers worthwhile. **That society can only persist if these choices are fundamentally sound and fundamentally right and good.**

**A fifth discipline of democracy, and perhaps the most important, is that of an appreciation of the ideal of service.** Historically this greatest of all democratic nations has rested on foundations of service, as exemplified by its early founders. There are many examples in our past history of statesmen, scientists, physicians and common men whose primary aim in life was that of serving their fellowmen. There are likely many such individuals in the country today as well. But there appears to be a trend over the past decade or two toward an emphasis upon self interest, toward self sufficiency, toward the acquisition of power and material resources, rather than upon a dedication to the welfare of all. Those of us who are responsible for the guidance of young men and women are in a sense responsible for this trend. If it is not reversed, then the basic principles of a democratic society will not long persist.

In my own college days, students often volunteered their services for the good of the group or the good of the institution. Now, such voluntary service is the exception rather than the rule. Students in colleges today very often hesitate to contribute of their time and effort unless their efforts bring to them some substantial reward. If this point of view is translated into adult life of our nation, it might very well destroy some of our fundamental democratic processes. A democracy is a way of living—a way of living which has inherent in it a dedication of service to one's fellowman.

If we could develop on our campuses (1) an appreciation of a sound concept of academic freedom (2) an acceptance of responsibility that accompanies freedom of action (3) a sense of the dignity and worth of the individual (4) an appreciation of important life values and (5) an appreciation of the ideal of service, then we will have contributed much to the development of citizens for a democratic American society.

**Scenes from the Citation Luncheon in the Shoreham Hotel, Feb. 3, 1962. ►**





# My Forty-Seven Years at Indiana

by  
Mary L. Esch

**Editorial Note:** Mary L. Esch, executive secretary of the Indiana State College General Alumni Association, made the following address at a dinner in her honor by the District of Columbia Alumni Association of Indiana State College, Friday, February 2, 1962, at the Brook Farm Restaurant, Chevy Chase, Maryland.

In talking to you about Indiana, I shall not go back to the establishment and opening of the Indiana Normal School but to my student days, nearly 40 years later, when enrollment was approximately 1,000 students. At that time, Dr. James E. Ament was serving as Principal and ownership and control was vested in an 18 member Board of Trustees—12 elected by the stockholders and 6 appointed by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

The campus contained 23 acres on which 4 buildings had been erected: (1) John Sutton and Thomas Sutton Hall, which served as the girl's dormitory and housed the offices (2 in number, the principal's office and the registrar's office), apartments for the principal and preceptress, chapel, infirmary, the bookroom, a recreation room, and the dining room and kitchen; (2) Clark Hall, the boys' dormitory; (3) Wilson Hall, the training school; and (4) Leonard Hall, a classroom building, so named to honor Jane E. Leonard who was named Preceptress in 1875 when the first faculty group was organized, a position which she held until 1920, the longest continuous service rendered by any individual up to that time. On her retirement, Miss Leonard continued to live at the college until her death in April, 1924. She exerted a strong influence on the moral, social, and intellectual development of the college.

Dr. Ament and Mr. Joseph C. Trees (Indiana 1892) purchased National Park Seminary, a private school for girls located in Forest Glen, Maryland, and Dr. Ament left Indiana in 1917 to serve as President at National Park. Staff members who left with Dr. Ament or joined him later at National Park include Mr. E. B. Race, Registrar; Mr. W. F. Smith, Bookroom Manager; Mr. and Mrs. Hamlin E. Cogswell who wrote Indiana's Alma Mater and their daughter, Miss Edna Cogswell.

Dr. John A. H. Keith, President of the Oshkosh State Normal School, Oshkosh, Wisconsin, came to Indiana in 1917 and brought with him as his secretary, Miss Frances M. Burke. She served in this capacity a number of years and then was named Bursar and Bookroom Manager. Ownership and control of the Normal School passed to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in April 1920, and steps were taken immediately to develop a well-rounded program of academic and professional training. Dr. Keith was a leader in teacher education and devoted his energy to building up this phase of the program. Many important changes in the curriculums were made during Dr. Keith's administration and the work was expanded in the four special fields—Art, Business, Home Economics, and Music. In May 1927 by authority of the General Assembly the Normal School became a college with the right to grant the degree, Bachelor of Science in Education, and the name was changed to State Teachers College at Indiana, Pennsylvania. The first degree was awarded to Miss

Alice Clements, a home economics graduate, who for many years has been a teacher at the Indiana High School.

Among the persons who joined the faculty at Indiana during Dr. Keith's administration we find Mr. Walter M. Whitmyre, Dean of Men and Head of the Social Studies Department; Dr. M. J. Walsh, 1920, who, after serving in the Education Department, was appointed to the Position of Dean of Instruction in 1928, and except for a short period of time remained in the position until his retirement in 1942; Dr. J. M. Uhler, referred to later; Dr. Joy E. Mahachek, who later became Head of the Mathematics Department and more recently an additional assignment, Coordinator of the Secondary Education Department; Miss Jane McGrath and Miss Lillian McLean who were later named Heads of the Intermediate and Kindergarten-Primary Departments; Mr. G. G. Hill, Head of the Business Education Department until his retirement in 1956; Mr. George P. Miller who served as football coach until the early 1940's and Head of the Health and Physical Education Department until his retirement in 1961; Miss Isobel Collins, Head of the Home Economics Department from 1924 to 1938 and the person responsible for planning and equipping the Home Economics Department located on the top floor of McElhaney Hall and thus providing for the first time adequate facilities for the work in this area; and Mr. R. Deane Shure, Head of the Music Department and now Minister of Music at the Mount Vernon Methodist Church in your city—Washington, D. C.

The position of Dean of Instruction was created in 1926. The first appointee to this office died within a year. Other persons who held the position were Dr. M. J. Walsh; Dr. W. Ray Smith, Dr. J. M. Uhler, who came to Indiana in 1925; Dr. Ralph Heiges, now President of Shippensburg State College who served at Indiana as a staff member in the Social Studies Department from 1936 until 1942. On Dr. Walsh's retirement, he was named Dean of Instruction serving until the spring of 1955 when he went to Shippensburg. Dr. Heiges's successor was Dr. Ralph W. Cordier who also served in the Social Studies Department from 1947 to 1955 and since that date as Dean.

It was during Dr. Keith's administration that the faculty and students purchased a 104 acre tract of wooded land located about a mile from the College in White Township which is used for nature study, biological science and conservation classes. The farmhouse was renovated and is used as a home for the caretaker; a rustic lodge has since been built and furnished for social activities. Outdoor shelters with fireplaces and areas for sledding, tobogganning, and ice skating have been added.

When the Honorable John S. Fisher became Governor of Pennsylvania in 1926, he appointed Dr. Keith as State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and he in turn appointed Frances Burke as Budget Secretary for the Department. The title was later changed to Comptroller, a position which Miss Burke held through several administrations until her retirement.

Dr. Charles R. Foster, First Associate Superintendent of Schools, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, assumed the Presidency in 1927 and, during his administration, McElhaney Hall housing the Art, Business, and Home Economics Departments, and Waller Gymnasium were erected, also an addition to the power plant.

Mr. William Schuster came to Indiana shortly after Dr. Foster's arrival and served for a few months as his secretary, then was appointed Bursar, the title later changed to Business Manager and except for the three years, 1936 to 1939, served in this capacity until his retirement in August 1961, a period of 31 years. Mr. Harold C. McCormick, who joined the non-instructional staff in January 1961, now holds the position of Business Manager.

During Dr. Foster's administration, a committee under the leadership of Dr. Walsh with the aid of Dr. Uhler, Miss Vera Simpson, Miss Inez Buchanan, now Mrs. Showers, and Miss Mary Esch drew up a constitution for the Alumni Association which provided for a reorganization on a local unit plan and a representative system of conducting general alumni affairs. The constitution was approved at the May 1933 meeting of the General Alumni Association and Miss Simpson was elected president and served for a period of two years. Shortly thereafter plans were made for the publication of an alumni directory which was distributed in 1940.

In 1936 Dr. Samuel Fausold, Deputy Superintendent of Public Instruction, became Indiana's President, a position which he held until ill health made it necessary for him to retire in 1939. During his administration an auditorium with a seating capacity of 1,601 was added to the campus buildings, also a new training school, later named the John A. H. Keith School, and an annex to the dining room.

Dr. Leroy A. King was Indiana's next President coming to Indiana from the Department of Education at the University of Pennsylvania. It was during his administration that the Alumni Association embarked on the organ project in which Dr. King was much interested, but his sudden death in June 1942 denied him the privilege of witnessing the installation and dedication of the organ.

On Dr. King's death, Dr. Joseph M. Uhler was elected to Presidency. He served during the trying days of World War II when enrollments were at an all-time low. In 1944-45 the enrollment was 733—with 49 men.

In spite of the difficult times, Dr. Uhler successfully negotiated the purchase of a six acre tract of the Elkin property, including the mansion which has been used continuously first as a men's dormitory, later as headquarters for the Music Department, and since 1960 by the Foreign Languages Department. Dr. Uhler's sudden death in August 1947 terminated his career during which he had served as instructor, Director of Student Teaching, Placement, and President.

There were interim administration when Dean Walsh and Dean Heiges served as acting presidents.

I would like also to mention a few other individuals who have in one way or another influenced the history of Indiana.

Miss Hope Stewart (Indiana 1893) came to the Normal School in 1899 as a critic teacher in the Model School. On Miss Leonard's retirement in 1920 she was appointed to the position of Preceptress, the title changed to Dean of Women, and remained in this position until her retirement in 1938. An Assistant Dean of Women was added in 1936 and this position was filled by Miss Florence B. Kimball for the period 1936 to 1938. On Miss Stewart's retirement, Miss Kimball was named Dean of Women and Dr. Dorcas Hall was appointed Assistant Dean. Miss Kimball



held the position until her retirement in 1951. Miss Martha Faust was her successor serving from 1951 to 1957, and she was followed by Miss Nancy Newkerk who is the present Dean of Women with Miss Dorothy Palmer (Indiana 1957) as her Assistant.

The position of Preceptor, later changed to Dean of Men, was created in 1907 when Mr. William J. Jack received the title and served until the fall of 1917 when Mr. Whitmyre was appointed to the position in which he served for 37 years retiring in 1954. His successor was Mr. Leroy Schnell, a staff member in the Mathematics Department, who retired in September 1961 because of ill health. Mr. J. Bernard Ganley (Indiana 1938) was appointed Assistant Dean of Men in January 1959 and served in this capacity and as Acting Dean until September 1961 when he was promoted to the newly created position of Administrative Assistant to the President. Dr. Elwood Sheeder (Indiana 1946) was appointed to the position of Dean of Men in September 1961 after serving as a staff member in the Business Education Department since January 1957. Mr. Wade N. Mack was named Assistant Dean of Men in the spring of 1961.

In the field of Art, Miss Jean R. McElhaney served as instructor and director of the department from 1906 to 1928 when she retired. Her successor was Mary Edna Flegel (Indiana 1899) who entered the service of the college in 1926 and served as director of the department from 1928 until her retirement in 1941. Dr. Orval Kipp came to Indiana in 1936, was named department head in 1941, a position which he still holds

In Business Education, Mr. A. E. Drumheller (Indiana 1927 and 1930) a staff member since 1938, was made head of the department on the retirement of Mr. Hill.

In the field of Home Economics, Dr. A. Pauline Sanders served as director of the department from 1938 to 1944 when she became chief of Home Economics Education in the State Department of Public Instruction. She was succeeded by Dr. Opal T. Rhodes who has been at Indiana since 1944.

Miss Jennie M. Ackerman served as critic teacher in the Model or Training School for a period of two years—1904 to 1906—then was appointed to the administrative position as Principal of the Model school, later changed to Director of the Training School, a position which she held until her retirement in 1938.

In 1939, Dr. Uhler was appointed Director of Teacher Education and Dr. John E. Davis as Director of the Laboratory and Demonstration School, later known as Keith School. Dr. Davis has since the early 1940's been a man with many titles and responsibilities—Director of Teacher Training, Laboratory School, and Placement. He is serving as Acting President during the current semester while Dr. Pratt is on leave and plans to retire in June, 1962, after more than 42 years as an educator in Indiana County.

Dr. S. Trevor Hadley (Indiana 1937) was in charge of the College Veterans Administration and Guidance Center during 1946-47, a staff member in the Education Department from 1947 to 1955, Director of Personnel Services for a period of two years, and since 1957 has served as Dean of Students.

Dr. Arthur F. Nicholson (Indiana 1938) came to the college in 1948 to fill a newly created position—Director of Public Relations, a position in which he has rendered invaluable service to the college and Dr. Pratt. He became editor of the quarterly Alumni News Bulletin in 1949.

Dr. Willis E. Pratt assumed the responsibilities of the Presidency at Indiana July 1, 1948, coming from the Pennsylvania State University where he had served as Chairman of the Department of Education after leaving the Service in 1945. The growth and expansion of the college during his administration has been unparalleled. The campus now contains 62 acres on which are located 15 principal halls, 25 other buildings, and 3 athletic fields; the faculty has doubled in size; enrollment has increased from 1,455 to 3,502 undergraduate students; Indiana now is the seventh largest college in Pennsylvania in terms of full-time enrollment; and certification has been added in the fields of public school nursing, dental hygiene, and special education. A graduate program was established in 1957, with Dr. I. L. Stright from the Mathematics Department serving as Dean of Graduate Studies. Students may now qualify for the degree, Master of Education, in Elementary Education, Biology, English, Geography, Guidance, Mathematics, Physical Science, Science, Social Studies, Music, and Business. Also, television and adult education courses have been added to the program. The library has increased its volume from 30,000 to 80,000. (You remember the 60 x 60 alumni project.) The name has been changed in 1960 to Indiana State College, dropping the "Teachers".

During Dr. Pratt's administration major repairs have been accomplished to John Sutton Hall and fire safety precautions have been made to this building and other areas in and about the college campus.

Clark Hall, originally a boy's dormitory, also used as a dormitory for women, was renovated to serve as an administration building. All offices were moved from John Sutton Hall in August 1961 to this building thus providing additional space for women students. The completion of Stabley Library in 1961 made Wilson Hall available as a Social Studies building.

New buildings completed include the mens' dormitory—Whitmyre Hall in 1952; in 1954 the new Leonard Hall to replace the building destroyed by fire two years earlier; in 1960, Cogswell Hall, the music and arts building; Wahr Hall, a new dormitory for women; Langham Hall, a dormitory for men; Walsh Hall, a science and mathematics building; in 1961 the Rhodes R. Stabley Library so named in honor of Dr. Rhodes R. Stabley who served as head of the English Department from 1941 until his death in 1958; and a wing attached to the Keith School for special education which houses the psychological and reading clinics. Also in 1960, a new Student Union building was erected by the Student Union Association on land purchased by the Association adjoining the northeast section of the campus.

Projects for the immediate future are the development of new athletic fields and a field house on land acquired over the past several years southwest of the present campus, a home economics building, a new dining room, an addition to the science building, and five new dormitories.

Many of Indiana's 19,500 graduates, including 10,000 with the Bachelor's Degree and 150 with the Master's Degree, have served and are serving in the field of education as teachers and administrators in public and private schools and in colleges and universities throughout the United States. Among our graduates we also find lawyers, judges of the courts, doctors, surgeons, dentists, nurses, optometrists, funeral directors, accountants, bankers, brokers, office and government workers, a governor of Pennsylvania—the late John S. Fisher in whose honor Fisher Auditorium was named, authors of whom the most outstanding is Mrs. Agnes Slight Turnbull who wrote "The Rolling Years", "Remember the End", "The Day Must Dawn", "The Bishop's Mantle", and her latest "The Nightingale".

Another successful and outstanding graduate is your own Vashti Burr Whittington. In the early 1920's two young women graduates from Indiana entered law schools, the first graduates to invade this man's field. One was Vashti Burr who entered Dickinson College School of Law from which she was graduated cum laude in 1924 with a class which included two women. The other was Eunice Fee who entered the University of Michigan Law School but unfortunately contracted pneumonia in 1923 which claimed her life. Vashti, as you know, was the first woman appointed to the staff of the Attorney General of Pennsylvania serving as Assistant Deputy Attorney General for a period of four years and as Deputy Attorney General for a period of 13 years leaving the post in 1955. Her greatest honor perhaps came in 1952 when Dickinson College conferred on her the degree of Doctor of Jurisprudence for her distinguished contributions to the sciences and philosophy of law, one of the highest honors attainable in the law profession.

During my years at Indiana, I have witnessed much history in the making and I would like to recall a few outstanding events or occasions: namely, the banquet honoring John S. Fisher when he returned to Indiana after serving a term as Governor of Pennsylvania; the meeting of the 1956 Middle Atlantic Model United Nations General Assembly on Indiana's campus when Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt was the principal speaker; the Alumni Luncheon in May 1955 when Dr. Pratt representing the faculty and students presented to me the watch which I am now wearing and a beautifully lettered plaque which reads: "Mary L. Esch, Four Decades, 1915-1955 Indiana is its people, such as these are you, they serve the bright ideal cherishing the right and true"; the luncheon of the All Pennsylvania College Alumni Association when the Citation was presented to Dr. Milton Eisenhower, which was attended by his brother, Dwight D. Eisenhower, then President of the United States. Tomorrow will be equally important in my book of memory when Dr. Pratt receives the Citation from the all Pennsylvania Alumni Association of Washington, D. C.

In conclusion, I would like to say that my 47 years at Indiana have been good years. I have found my work interesting and challenging, but never monotonous. My contacts with faculty, students and alumni, have been pleasant and I have found satisfaction and happiness in the position and prestige it carries.

# News Items About Indiana Grads

## P.S.E.A. PRESIDENT

● Audrey Graham, 1917, is now president of the Pennsylvania State Education Association for 1962. Mrs. Graham was chosen to head this largest professional organization in the Commonwealth during the PSEA's 103 annual convention at Harrisburg in December, 1961.

Mrs. Graham resides at 517 McNair Avenue, Wilkinsburg. She is a mathematics teacher at Forest Hills Junior High School and she joined that school system in 1948. Before that she taught in Wilkins Township, which is now part of the Churchill Area schools along with Forest Hills, Churchill, and Chalfonte.

After completing her work at Indiana State College in 1917, she received her A.B. and M.Ed. from the University of Pittsburgh. She has taken additional graduate study at American University, University of Hawaii, and University of Pittsburgh.

Mrs. Graham has been very active in educational groups for many years. She has served as president of the Forest Hills Teachers Association; Area V, Allegheny County; the Allegheny County Branch of the PSEA; Department of Classroom Teachers in Elementary Education; and in the PSEA Department of Classroom Teachers.

She has been a member of the executive committee of the PSEA western region, a member of the PSEA executive council, the NEA advisory council, and the NEA resolutions committee. Since 1954, she has been a member of the board of directors of the NEA.



AUDREY GRAHAM

Mrs. Graham has been a participant in many conferences of the Commission of Teacher Education and Professional Standards on the national as well as regional and state level. She has attended 19 PSEA conventions, 16 NEA conventions, many Pennsylvania State Education Association sponsored programs, and in 1958 attended the World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession in Rome, Italy.

Mrs. Graham is a member of Delta Kappa Gamma, the American Association of University Women, a life member of both the Pennsylvania State Education Association and National Education Association. She is a member of the Pennsylvania Council of Teachers of Mathematics, the National Council of Teachers of Mathematics, and the Department of Classroom Teachers of the PSEA and NEA.



Mrs. Grham is listed in WHO'S WHO of AMERICAN WOMEN, WHO'S WHO IN THE EAST, and WHO'S WHO IN AMERICAN EDUCATION.

## AS IT MUST TO ALL

● Dr. Matthew J. Walsh, former dean of instruction and acting president of Indiana State College, died November 29, 1961, in the Camillus Rest Home in Indiana.

A resident of Indiana for over 40 years, Dr. Walsh was recognized as an outstanding educator and school administrator.

He was honored in 1958 by the board of trustees at Indiana State College when a new science building was named for him.

He is survived by his wife, Louise Gilchriese Walsh; his daughter Frances, wife of Frank Nantais; and two grandchildren, Jane Louise, and Jack Walsh Nantais.

Co-workers, subordinates, associates, and companions remember Dr. Walsh as friend, as a member of Shakespeare Club, of Indiana Grange, of Indiana Lodge No. 313 F. & A. M., the Scottish Rite Consistory at New Castle, and the Jaffa Temple Shrine at Altoona, Pa. Mrs. Walsh and close friends fondly remember Dr. Walsh as Jack.

Dr. Walsh was born March 3, 1872, in Grand Rapids, Michigan, where he grew up and received his early education. He earned his A.B. at the University of Michigan and is A.M. at Columbia University. He did post graduate work in the Universities of Michigan and Pennsylvania.

Citizenship for M. J. Walsh meant many things. Being a citi-

zen meant being a member of Graystone United Presbyterian Church, president of Indiana Rotary Club, member of the Board of Directors of the First National Bank (1934-1958), member of the Board of Directors of the Community Chest, and Chairman of the War Finance Committee of Indiana County.

Jack Walsh, educator, taught Latin in High Schools at Bay City and Monroe, Michigan. He was principal of Hancock High School, Superintendent of Bessemer and Sault Ste Marie School systems, and taught in Central and Northern State Normal Schools at Mt. Pleasant and Marquette respectively. Following this educational service in Michigan, he became a member of the Education Department of Ohio University at Athens, Ohio. His service was recognized by invitation to membership in Kappa Delta Pi, National Honorary Society in Education.

His career in administration began at Indiana State College in 1920 as head of the department of education. From 1927 to 1942 he was the dean of instruction. Dean Walsh was acting president of the school from 1936 to 1939.

During Dr. Walsh's tenure Indiana developed from a State Normal School to a State Teachers College. His services to education were rewarded with the Honorary degree of Doctor of Literature from Saint Francis College, Loretto, Pa., and the Honorary Doctor of Education degree from Westminster College, New Wilmington, Pa. He was, with Louise G. Walsh, joint author of "History and Organization of Education in Pennsylvania and Ethics of Teaching" Henry Holt & Co. As a culmination of his career the

State of Pennsylvania, and Indiana State College, in 1958, named the new science building in his honor: Matthew J. Walsh Hall.

● Lillian McLean, long time teacher at Indiana State College during the 1920's and 30's, was buried September 26, 1961, in her home town of Fort Scott, Kansas, where she had been conducting a private kindergarten.

Miss McLean, who was probably about 87 years of age at the time of her death, taught at a private kindergarten a day before she died.

The Episcopal Church in Fort Scott, Kansas, has named the kindergarten: The Lillian McLean Kindergarten, in her honor. Memorial gifts are being received by the Episcopal Church of Fort Scott, Kansas, for that purpose.

● Clara Crawford Ross, 1897, died during December, 1961. She was a sister of Jean Crawford, Mateer of the Class of 1899.

● Georgia Shane, 1897, died on December 6, 1961, at her home at Rose Villa Lodge, Portland, Oregon. At the time of her retirement she had been a teacher in the Portland Schools.

● Eliza Lyde Johnson, 1897, died December 26, 1961. She retired after long service in education from Peabody High School in Pittsburgh in 1945.

● Mrs. Louise Ansley Aiken, 1899, Retsil, Washington, died sometime during December, 1961.

● Margaret L. Newman, 1899, died in a nursing home in Pittsburgh on November 21, 1961.

● Charles W. Barnett, vice president of the class of 1902, died in a hospital in Baltimore, Maryland

on November 6, 1961. Interment was at Worthington, Pennsylvania. Mr. Barnett's wife, May Swarts, 1902, survives.

● Morris L. Jordon, 1902, died in Louisville, Kentucky, October 21, 1961.

● Elizabeth H. Musgrave, 1904, of the Arlington Apartments, Pittsburgh, died on Wednesday, December 13, 1961. She retired after long service in education from Friendship School in Pittsburgh in 1949.

● Mrs. Flora Wilson Williams, 1908, died December 18, 1961, at Redonda Beach, California, where she had resided for the past ten years.

● Alma H. Blackmon, 1914, died October 16, 1961. She had lived in DuBois, Pennsylvania.

● Mrs. Richard C. Sauer (Loveday E. Johnston) 1925, died in February, 1961. For a number of years, she had lived in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

● Valeire Lowden, 1928, died suddenly at her home in Wilkesburg, Pennsylvania, on May 24, 1961.

● R. Howard Steele, 1932, died suddenly in Andover, Ohio, January 19, 1962.

## BIRTH

● Mr. and Mrs. Wendell Frye became the parents of a son, Robert Wendell, December 23, 1961. Mrs. Frye, the former Mavis Rhoades, class of 1944, has been a home economics teacher in the Purchase Line High School, Indiana County.

## RETIRED

● Mrs. Mary Day Shirk, 1917, retired at the end of the 1960-61



school year after thirty-five years of service in public education.

Mrs. Shirk taught in the Greene County schools. She did graduate work at California Teacher's College and West Virginia University.

She was honored at a testimonial banquet at the Nemacolin Country Club by the Elementary Teachers' Association of the Jefferson-Morgan District; where she had taught first grade for the last sixteen years.

She now resides at her new home in Colonial Plan, Waynesburg.

### **COLUMBIA VISITING PROFESSOR**

● Louis C. Nanassy, 1936, professor of business education at Montclair (N.J.) State College, has been granted a one-year leave of absence to accept a visiting professorship at Teachers College, Columbia University, beginning February 1. He will be in charge of Columbia's department of business education during the Spring, Summer, and Fall sessions while the chairman is on sabbatical leave.

Dr. Nanassy received the M.A. degree from Ohio State University, took additional work at Harvard University, and earned the doctorate at Columbia University. He taught for ten years in the high schools of Rockwood, Pa., Manasquan, N. J., and Irvington, N. J., and eleven years at Paterson (N.J.) State College, prior to joining the Montclair faculty in 1957.

Dr. Nanassy has been summer session visiting professor teaching graduate courses in business education at Western Michigan University, New Mexico Highlands University, Pennsylvania State University, University of Vermont,

University of Southern California, University of Denver, and Brigham Young University.

An author and coauthor of several books, Dr. Nanassy has also contributed to professional journals, has been associate editor of two American Business Education Yearbooks, has served as editor of the Business Education Observer, and has been editor of the Business Education Index for the past fifteen years.

Dr. Nanassy is an active member of professional associations, is a past-president of the New Jersey Business Education Association, and is currently serving as adviser of the New Jersey State Chapter of the Future Business Leaders of America.

### **IN THE ARMY NOW**

● Five Indiana State College graduates completed the officer orientation course at the Quartermaster School, Fort Lee, Va., November 28, 1961.

They were Army 2d Lt. Arthur E. Worth, 1961; Army 2d Lt. Gregory J. Leone, 1961; Army 2d Lt. James A. Kearney, 1961; Army 2d Lt. Larry C. Cogan, 1961; and Army 2d Lt. Leslie P. Fryar, 1961.

● Army 2d Lt. Gordon Philipovic, 1961, recently participated with other members of the 8th Infantry Division and supporting units in Exercise Main Barge, a V Corps field training exercise in central Germany.

● Army 2d Lt. Stephen P. Wareham, 1961, completed the mess administration course at the Quartermaster School, Fort Lee, Va., December 1, 1961.

● Army 2d Lt. William F. May, 1960, completed the consolidated and open mess management

course at the Quartermaster School, Fort Lee, Va., December 12, 1961.

- Army 2d Lt. Robert B. Gordon, 1960, completed two weeks of winter warfare training at The Cold Weather and Mountain School, Fort Greely, Alaska, December 10, 1961.

- Army 1st Lt. John S. Iiames, 1957, recently participated with other personnel from the 3d Armored Division's 3d Quartermaster Battalion in Exercise Brandywine, a seven-day field training exercise in Germany.

- Two Indiana State College graduates completed the Army-Air Force exchange operations course under the Reserve Forces Act program at the Quartermaster School, Fort Lee, Va., November 28, 1961.

They were Second Lt. James D. Bartolomucci, 1961; and First Lt. Francis J. Lohman, 1958.

- Two Indiana State College graduates completed the associate officer career course at the Quartermaster School, Fort Lee, Va., December 13, 1961.

They were Army Capt. Frank Korywach, 1955, and Army Capt. Bruce H. Williams, 1955.

- Three Indiana State College graduates completed the officer orientation course at the Quartermaster School, Fort Lee, Va., December 19, 1961.

They were Army 2d Lt. Bruce A. Thomas, 1961; Army 2d Lt. Philip J. Mulvihill, 1961; and Army 2d Lt. William G. Goepfert, 1961.

- Four Indiana State College graduates completed the officer orientation course at the Quartermaster School, Fort Lee, Va., November 3, 1961.

They were Army 2d Lt. Richard J. DeBastiani, 1961; Army 2d Lt. Robert C. Cable, 1961; Army 2d Lt. Walter Wojcik, 1961; and Army 2d Lt. Stephen P. Wareham, 1961.

- Army 2d Lt. John C. Dovey, 1961, completed the maintenance supervision course at the Quartermaster School, Fort Lee, Va., November 16, 1961.

## PEACE CORPS

- Benita M. Jorkasky, 1958, is in the United States Peace Corps for Malaya. She recently completed her training for the peace corps work at Northern Illinois University at DeKalb. She is a graduate of the Indiana business education department.

## NEW POSITIONS

- Stephen R. Domen, 1958, is now employed with the United States Department of Commerce Natural Bureau of Standards. At Indiana, Mr. Domen had majors in physical science and mathematics.

Mr. Domen recently helped develop and calibrate an ionization chamber capable of determining the total amount of energy transported in a betatron or synchrotron X-ray beam to within 2 percent.

Knowledge of total beam energy is necessary for almost all experiments performed with X-rays, such as the determination of nuclear cross sections and the measurement of the X-ray energy incident on a patient being treated for cancer. This ionization chamber fills the need for a rapid, simple, accurate means of determining total beam energies, and will replace the slower absolute techniques.

● William F. Sabota, 1953, is now employed with the public relations and communications division of Humble Oil and Refining Company. Following his graduation from Indiana, Mr. Sabota got his M.Ed. in safety education from New York University. He joined the Humble Oil and Refining Company Bayway Refinery in 1956 and served with the safety division.

● Clyde M. McGeary, 1954, is now an instructor in education and art for the University of Pittsburgh. Since graduating from Indiana, Mr. McGeary received his M.F.A. at Carnegie Institute of Technology. He has taught art at North Allegheny High School and Carnegie Tech and has participated in various artists' exhibitions including Corcoran Galleries and Smithsonian Exhibit.

● Robert J. McCullough, 1956, has recently been elected Elementary School Principal in the Brokenstraw Valley School District. He had taught fourth grade in the Irvine Elementary School, Irvine, Pa. He received his Master's Degree from the Pennsylvania State University in August, 1958. He and his wife, the former Sally Yost, 1958, are living at 472 East Main Street, Youngsville, Pa.

## NEW HOME

● Mary Sheridan Dunn (1914) has purchased a new home at 1124 Palermo Avenue, Coral Gables, Florida, to be near her two sons James S., and Robert, and her six young grandchildren. Mary and her daughter, Margaret, make their home together. Miss Dunn is an instructor in the Business Education division of the Lindsey Hopkins Education Center (Adult) and also does a television show twice a week "Short-

hand to Success" for the Dade County Junior College. Mary and her husband, the late Judge Dunn have resided in Miami since 1925, experiencing the interesting development of a small town community to a community of one million people. She has always been active in educational, welfare and civic affairs of the community and is an earnest advocate of "Happiness comes through Service."

## AUTHORS BOOK

● Miss Margaret Moore, who served as a Critic Teacher in the Model School for a period of 7 years—1908 to 1915, has sent the library a copy of a book written by her under the name Annis Fletcher. The title of the book is "A Teacher's Conversations With God," published in 1959 by Vantage Press.

## WEDDING BELLS

● Linda Shupe (1959) and Robert Pohle (January 1962) were married on August 12, 1961. Mr. and Mrs. Pohle reside in Irwin, Pennsylvania, where Mrs. Pohle teaches second grade in the Norwin School District. Mr. Pohle teaches in the commercial department of Jeannette High School.

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# Activities of the Alumni Units

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA UNIT

● The District of Columbia Alumni Association of Indiana State College honored Miss Mary L. Esch, registrar of the college and executive secretary and treasurer of the Indiana General Alumni Association at a dinner at the Brook Farm Restaurant, 7101 Brookville Road, Chevy Chase, Maryland, on Friday, February 2, at 7:00 p.m.

Mrs. Ruth C. Brilhart of Arlington, Virginia, president of the District of Columbia Club, presided at the dinner. Miss Esch was presented by Dr. M. Vashti Burr Whittington, Harrisburg, Pa., and Washington, D. C. attorney, honorary president of the District of Columbia Club.

Testimonial remarks were given by Dr. Willis E. Pratt, president of the college since 1948 and Helen M. Brennan of Pittsburgh, president of the Indiana General Alumni Association.

The dinner was attended by the many Indiana alumni in the Metropolitan Washington, D. C. area and representatives of the college faculty and alumni clubs in Pennsylvania who arrived in the D. C. area on February 2 to participate in the fourteenth Annual Citation Luncheon in the famous Blue Room of the Shoreham on Saturday, February 3.

President Willis E. Pratt of Indiana State College received the 1962 Citation of the All Pennsylvania College Alumni Association of Washington, D. C., at the Shoreham Luncheon, for his outstanding contribution toward preserving and extending the American ideals of Education.

A special guest at both events was nine-year old Debra Ann Baker, who accompanied her

grandparents, Dr. and Mrs. Pratt.

The dinner meeting on February 2 was an observance of Miss Esch's forty-seven years association with Indiana State College.

Miss Esch, a native of Indiana County, Pennsylvania, received her education in Indiana County public schools and at Indiana High School. She is a graduate of Indiana State College.

She became secretary to the registrar at Indiana State College in 1915 and became the registrar in 1917, a position she has held ever since.

In May 1933, Miss Esch became treasurer of the Alumni Association of Indiana State College and in 1939 became executive secretary of the General Alumni Association of Indiana State College. She has held both positions since those dates.

Miss Esch is a member of the American Association of Collegiate Registrars, the Middle States Association of College Registrars, and the American Alumni Council.

See pages ..... for a complete account of Miss Esch's address at the District of Columbia Dinner Meeting.

## TRI-TOWNSHIP UNIT

● Despite inclement weather and hazardous road conditions twenty members and guests of the Tri-Township Alumni Unit of Indiana State College attended the annual Christmas party which was held at the Purchase Line High School December 27. Seasonal decorations, games, carols, a grab bag gift exchange, and a delicious lunch provided an enjoyable evening. Arrangements for the party were made by Mrs. Sara Wellen, Mrs. Helen Ober, Misses Mary and Sarah Bagley, and Mrs. Vivian Lovell.



## THE JEANNETTE UNIT

● The Jeannette Unit met in the home of Mrs. Evelyn Earhart on November 3. President Dolores Dominick presided at a short business meeting, after which bridge was played.

Plans were discussed for a desert bridge to be held in March. Miss Dominick will appoint a committee to complete arrangements for this meeting.

Mrs. Lester Brown gave an interesting and informative report on the General Alumni meeting and the activities held on Homecoming day in October.

Prize winners at bridge were Mrs. Adelson Wilson, Mrs. Rolf Hansen, Mrs. Dorothy Gettys, and Mrs. Daniel Stevenson.

Mrs. Ralph Wilps served as general chairman. Assisting her were Lucille Shearer, Edna Brinker, Mary Birolo, and Mrs. Earhart.

Submitted by

Mrs. Lester Brown

## INSTANO 1912

Instano 1912 enjoyed a delicious luncheon at the Fairfax on Saturday, November 4, 1961. Our names on the place cards were written in Braille and were provided by Marjorie Esch, daughter of Sarah S. Esch, our hostess for the day.

Of course the conversation during lunch centered on our long looked for 50 year reunion at Indiana in May. We had notes from many unable to come to the Fairfax, but promising to see us at the reunion.

Edith Wolfenden brought us a report on the dinner to be held for our class at the Country Club in the evening of Alumni Day. We are looking forward to a happy time on May 26.

After luncheon, Marjorie Esch, who is principal of the School for Blind Children, took us on a tour

of the school. It was informative and interesting visit to a wonderful project. It was a day long to be remembered and we thank Sarah and her daughter for the opportunity.

Submitted by

Adelaide R. Clarke

## PITTSBURGH-NORTH BOROUGHES UNIT

The Annual Fall Benefit Card Party that was announced in the last issue of the Bulletin has gone down in Unit History as a very memorable affair, due to the tireless efforts of Fannie Evans Baird, chairman of the ways and means committee and her efficient helpers, with the cooperation and generosity of the loyal members of the unit.

Our Christmas luncheon and party was held on December 9, at the Congress of Clubs. It was a very gala and impressive affair with a large attendance of members and friends. The delicious turkey dinner, the beautiful table decorations and the delightful program were in charge of Ruth Wilson Kennedy, Mary Drynan Emmert and Adelaide Ramsey Clarke. The Christmas decorations and favors were made by Mrs. Emmert, with the aid of her family.

Mrs. Kennedy presented the speaker of the afternoon, Mrs. Ronald W. Smith, who delighted everyone with her beautiful presentation of the Nativity with colored slides, beautiful stories, legends and carols. The carols and folk songs she sang to her own accompaniment on the electric guitar. As a token of the Unit's appreciation, our president, Miss Mildred Pauch, presented Mrs. Smith with a gift from the group.

Ramey, a regular student who has enrolled for a course at Indiana.

A part of the table decorations was sent to Miss Bertha Mensch, who at the time, was a patient in the Bellevue Suburban Hospital, with best wishes for a speedy recovery from the Unit.

The next meeting will be a luncheon on March 17, 1962, at the Congress of Clubs at 12:30 p.m. The committee in charge is composed of Mrs. Alberta Luchsinger McKain, Miss Winifred Orr, and Mrs. Anna Clark Mellott.

Since the election of officers will take place at that time, Miss Pauch appointed a nominating committee consisting of Fannie E. Baird, Lillie L. Herman and Dorothy Faulk.

Our Christmas party concluded the activities of 1961, and ended on the very happy note of welcoming a new member to our roster, a graduate of the 1961 class, Miss Sandra Choff of Ellwood City and a teacher in our midst, at the Emsworth School of Avonworth Union, in the fifth grade.

Submitted by  
Lillie List Herman  
Corresponding Secretary

### **PITTSBURGH UNIT**

● The members of the Pittsburgh Unit celebrated Christmas together on December 12, at the beautifully decorated Women's City Club in the Penn Sheraton Hotel. A delicious dinner was served at 6:30 p.m., followed by a Christmas program arranged for by Mrs. Elizabeth McClure.

Miss May Ireland, a former teacher in the Edgewood High School, gave an illustrated talk on Christmas in Pakistan, where she had spent some time on a Fullbright Scholarship.

Sybillia Reitis, an exchange student from Germany, made possible by the American Field Service, told of Christmas in Germany and sang a group of German carols.

She was accompanied by Patricia We then had the general carol singing led by Jeanine Du Fresne.

The January meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Flossie Wagner Sanford in Verona. Despite the frigid weather, we had an excellent turnout. Gladys Elcessor presided and under the head of new business, she told of plans for the Annual Benefit Bridge Luncheon on February 17, at the Wilkinsburg Women's Club.

The Ways and Means Committee, with Gertrude Barthol as chairman, reported progress of all their assignments.

A letter was read from Betty Piper now in California. She reports seeing the following loyal alumna, Esther Crawford Teets of the class of 1916, Jane Walters Luippold of 1915, Hazel McCray of 1915, and Flora Pitchford Eckert of 1914.

Our hearty congratulations go to Audrey Smith Graham, 1917. She has long served on the most important committees of the NEA and the PSEA. In December, at the 103 convention of the PSEA she was chosen and elected the new president of the Pennsylvania State Education Association, the largest professional organization in Pennsylvania and located in Harrisburg.

Sincere sympathy goes out to three of our members who recently lost a sister by death, Anne Carlin, Margaret Baxter Shiels, and Elizabeth McClure; to Mildred Haas France, for the loss of her husband and to the family of Eliza Johnson, one of our members who died suddenly on Christmas Day.

Greetings to Dr. and Mrs. Pratt and Miss Esch. We hope 1962 will be one of the memorable ones in the history of the College.

Submitted by  
Grace N. Lacock

# Alumni To Co-Sponsor Foreign Trip

Dr. Herbert E. Isar, professor of foreign languages at Indiana State College, will attend the "International Conference on the Influence of Seneca Throughout the European Renaissance" at the University of Paris, Paris, France, May 3-6, 1962.

Dr. Isar will be the only American attending the conference and giving an address at the same time. Dr. Isar will read a paper on "Seneca in Spain".

Only three American professors have been invited to read papers at this international conference and they include Dr. Isar of Indiana State College, a professor from the University of New Mexico, and a third professor from Harvard University. The latter two will have their papers read but will not be attending the conference.

Papers to be read at this international conference will be given by representatives of Sorbonne, University of Pavia, University of Lille, University of Tours, University of Strasbourg, University of Oxford, Kings' College, London; University of Munich, University of Louvain, University Utrecht, University of Brussels, and the University of Lyon.

Dr. Isar will leave New York City, by air, for Madrid, Spain, on April 19. He will spend several weeks in Spain prior to attending the international conference at the University of Paris. In Spain, Dr. Isar's mission is to investigate possibilities of a junior year or a semester in Spain for foreign language students from Indiana and the other thirteen Pennsylvania State Colleges.

Dr. Isar will visit three principal Spanish universities at Madrid, Salamanca, and Valladolid.

Following the conference at the University of Paris, May 3-6, Dr. Isar will meet with Dr. Willis E. Pratt, president of Indiana State College who is on leave traveling in Europe. Dr. Pratt and Dr. Isar will meet in Paris on May 7 for a conference regarding Dr. Isar's investigations of the Spanish universities. Dr. Isar will return to Indiana on May 10.

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## TO MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, GENERAL ALUMNI ASSOCIATION, INDIANA STATE COLLEGE, INDIANA, PENNSYLVANIA

As the College expands and grows in complexity, there are many facets of the institution's program which should be re-studied in order to keep Indiana one of the outstanding institutions of higher learning in the Commonwealth. One program in which we have been interested for several years, and which has never been organized in a formal fashion, is the program of international relations. There is probably no single activity which is more exciting than this one in these days of international stress.

The educated college student needs to be more and more aware of the international commitments which we must make and the importance of understanding people of other nations around the world and their problems.

To this end, we have maintained for some time a program of bringing foreign students to the campus. Under the direction of Dr. Edward W. Bieghler, Chairman of the Department of Foreign Languages, a half dozen students from all corners of the earth are brought to the campus each year, sponsored by many and varied groups in the community or the Commonwealth. A good example of this is the Student Council scholarship which pays all the expenses of one foreign student each year to live and learn on our campus. The presence of such students on our campus gives to the members of our student body an opportunity to become acquainted with those of different racial and cultural groups.

This is a type of program in which the Alumni Association ought to be sincerely interested since it contributes so much to the cultural development of our students at Indiana.

Another program which makes an important contribution in this area is one which brings to the campus for Commencement programs, International Relations Club conferences and Convocations, foreign speakers of international reputation. I trust that this program might be continued with the support of the Alumni Association.

Recently Dr. Herbert Isar, one of our distinguished scholars and Assistant Chairman of the Foreign Language Department, was invited to participate in a colloquium in Paris, France, for the week of May 3-7, 1962, to discuss international problems and in particular, the contribution which he made as a result of an article printed in the Spanish journal, *Hispanofila*. While in Paris, Dr. Isar will explore the possibility of the affiliation with a foreign university of a group of our students who are preparing for teaching foreign languages in the public schools of the Commonwealth.

Another program which Indiana maintains in the field of international relations has been that of a cooperative program with the University of Mexico for the past three or four summers. Next summer this program will continue with a cooperative program with the University of Veracruz, Xalapa, Mexico, whereby students at the undergraduate or graduate level might engage in a six-weeks' study for credit at the Mexican University.

For the development of this program of international relations and such other cultural activities which seem to be important, the President of the College solicits the support of the Alumni Association for funds on an annual basis which might allow him to have available some financial support for what appears to be an important aspect of the College program. For example, this year to help defray expenses for Dr. Isar's participation in the symposium in Europe, will require an amount of \$500, \$250 of which might be available from the Conference Fund maintained by the College. Such an annual fund made available to the President of the College will allow him to pay the balance of Dr. Isar's expenses of approximately \$250 for this purpose.

With the growth of the Annual Giving Fund which now approximates \$2,000 or \$3,000 per year, this would appear to be a really significant contribution which the Alumni Association could make to the cultural development of the College.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED,  
WILLIS E. PRATT, President



# Alumni Association Membership

## JOIN ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

All dues-paying members of the Alumni Association will receive alumni publications. Persons who live in districts where there is not an organized alumni unit may send dues direct to the College Alumni Office,  
— Dues \$2.00 per year.

.....  
Enclosed find \$2.00, my alumni dues for one year, to Oct. 1, 1962.

Write check to Alumni Association, State College, Indiana, Pennsylvania.

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